

FRIDAY AUGUST 26. 1743.

Hamburg, August 27.



According to our last Letters from Warsaw we are assured, that the Primar and principal Senators have signed a Representation to the King, beseeching his Majesty to return speedily into that Kingdom, in order to the holding a Dyer. The Imperial Resident is gone from hence to Lubek, in order to be present, and to preside at the Election of a Coadjutor to the Bishop of that City; when it is universally believed here, that Prince Augustus of Holstein will be chosen to assist his Brother. It is observed here, and has been for some time, that the Danish Resident, M. John, who used to be very assiduous in making his Court to the Duke of Holstein-Uren, had, of late, not only avoided paying him Visits, but even avoided seeing him in public Places; which was, at first, attributed to his want of Instructions how to behave towards his Royal Highness, since his Election to the Succession of the crown of Sweden. But we are since informed, that his Conduct is the Result of his Instructions, which absolutely forbid him any Correspondence with that Prince at the present Conjuncture. General Steinficht arrived here on Friday last from Sweden; and after having visited few of his Friends, set out again immediately for Weis-

Franchfort, August 25. The last Letters we have from the Court of France acquaint us, that the Count de Saxe, who commands in Alsace till the Arrival of the Marshal de Coigny, will dispute the Passage of the Rhine with Prince Charles; and in case he should find it impossible to hinder his Passage, he will then use his Endeavours to cover the Flat Country, by taking possession of a strong Camp, in which he cannot be easily forced, and where he will remain till such time as he receives Supplies sufficient to enable him to seek the Enemy, and to oblige them to repass the Rhine again. M. Noailles remains in the Army in the Lower Alsace, not with any view either of opposing the Austrians, or of assisting the Count de Saxe, but purely to watch the Army of the Allies, in order to prevent their Designs, by a speedy March towards the Moselle, or the Sarre, in case they should direct their March that Way, as he did in the year 1735, when Marshal Seckendorff made an Attempt the same Way. It is believed, the Army of the Allies will continue its March this Week, which they could not do before, for want of Magazines; which was the error committed in the Expedition of 1735, and which had, otherwise, forced France to a more equitable Peace.

Extract of a Letter from Prince Charles's Camp, August 10, 1743.

The French have broke down half their Bridges at Strasbourg; our Head Quarters were, the Day before Yesterday, at Fribourg; and our Hussars have brought in a great Number of Peasants, who report, that Baron Trenck had given Notice to all the Inhabitants of the Flat Country, that if they did not submit quietly to the Contribution he imposed, he should find himself under a Necessity of proceeding against them very vigorously. To convince them that these were not empty Threats, he lately pass'd the River at the Head of 300 Hussars, and 200 Croats, in the Neighbourhood of Old Brisse; and finding himself opposed by 2 or 3 French Detachments, who had assembled together on the first Alarm, he charged them immediately, killed 40 on the Spot, took 14 Officers and Soldiers Prisoners, and return'd with a great Booty of Horses, and Black Cattle. These Exploits of his are frequent; and as he has threaten'd severely all the Peasants he meets with who have Arms in their Hands, we apprehend that the whole Country will speedily submit, and rather pay one large Sum, than be continually exposed to be thus plundered.

Dusseldorf, August 26. According to our last Advices from the Army of the Allies, they had, at length, pass'd the Rhine, and were encamp'd in the Neighbourhood of Neuz, but that it was very uncertain what Route they intended to take: One Thing is thought very remarkable, viz. that the Highland Regiment encamp with the Austrians, and not with the English. As for Prince Charles of Lorraine, and his Troops, they are still in the Rhine, and do not find passing the Rhine so easy as they expected; wherever they come, they find Regular Troops, and Regular Troops, under the Command of

Count Mourice of Saxony, or, at least Peasants, well armed; and resolve to dispute the Entry of their Country with any who come to punder it. The Army of M. Noailles consists of 60,000 Men; and that of Count Saxe, of 40,000; and the Duke of Gramont has 10,000 under his Command.

Cologne, August 27. The Day before Yesterday part of the Baggage of the Dutch Auxiliaries pass'd the Rhine. We have, this Moment, certain Intelligence, that Prince Charles of Lorraine has pass'd the Rhine, and defeated the French Troops who were posted on the opposite Banks, in order to oppose them. We likewise learn, that the Allies are filing off towards Worms, and that their Van-Guard is already arrived at Laubenheim. We every Moment expect News of still greater Importance.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp before Egra, August 9, 1743.

General Count Kolowrat having lately sent in a Drum to propose to the Governor the Surrender of that Place upon Eighteen Articles of Capitulation, delivered to him, by the same Messenger, that he readily agreed to them all, except the last, by which the Garrison, when they evacuate the Place, are to lay down their Arms. We apprehend, however, he will soon be reduced to accept even of this; since we have in our Hands, a Copy of his last general Survey of Provisions, by which it appears, that he has no more than 649 Sacks of Wheat and Rye, 35 Hogheads of Salt Provisions, 8 of Salt, &c. A Day's provision of Flower and Rye, has been, during the Siege, about 15 Sacks.

A M E R I C A.

The Speech of his Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, to both Houses of the General Assembly, at Boston, on June 25, 1743. after he had pass'd upon several engros'd Bills.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

AS I am in Expectation of very speedily hearing his Majesty's Pleasure from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade, upon your engros'd Bill for the more speedy finishing the Land Bank, or Manufactory Scheme; that Bill must lie for my Consideration till your next Meeting.—Your engros'd Bill for retrenching the Charge of the Province, so far as it arises from the Bounty on Crows, Black-Birds, &c. contains in it a Repeal of one of the Standing Laws of the Province; on which Account, it is against the Letter of one of his Majesty's Instructions to me, to give my Consent to it before I have transmitted a Copy of it to be laid before him: But I doubt not, but that I shall be at Liberty to pass it before the End of this Court.—As I have not had Time to read over the engros'd Bill for erecting of Work-houses for the Reception and Employment of the Idle and Indigent, that must also lie for my Consideration till the next meeting of the Court.

Your Vote respecting the taking of Fees till the next Session of this Court, will, I doubt not, have its intended Influence upon the several Officers whom it concerns; it is my Desire that it should: But I always shall avoid the least Appearance of an Attempt to suspend any Law of the Province by a bare Vote, or Order of the General Court, which this might appear to be, had I sign'd it.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The Unanimity and Cheerfulness with which, (I understand) you granted me Thirteen hundred and fifty Pounds in Bills of Credit for my Support, at the beginning of this Session, leave me no Room to doubt, but that you computed that Sum to be equivalent to One thousand Pounds Sterling; and tho' indeed the Difference between the two Sums was so small, that I did not, upon Account of such a Trifle, refuse your Grant, the Value of which will ever be enhanc'd to me by the Unanimity and Affection of the Assembly in granting it; yet I must observe to you, that the Grant fell something short of the Value of One thousand Pounds Sterling.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

I could have wish'd that the Season of the Year would have permitted you to attend the Business of the Court till you had finish'd every Thing which was before you,

but hope you will return, at your next Meeting, fully dispos'd to perfect, what you shall now leave unfinished, as speedily as may be.

Council Chamber,
June 25, 1743.

W. SHIRLEY.

H O M E P O R T S.

Bristol, August 23. This Evening arriv'd the Prince William, Eaton, from Jamaica. She came out the 30th of June, a single Ship, and in the Windward Passage took a French Ship of 16 Guns, and 40 Men, who said he came from Lugo; but believing otherwise, and meeting with the Rippon Man of War, Captain Renton, deliver'd her to him, Capt. Eaton having no Letter of Marque. Captain Eaton brings an Account, that a Ship from Scotland of 16 Guns, Fothergale Master, was taken off Portmarant, by a Spanish Privateer Schooner; also that 20 Sail of Ships were at Bewfelds, and had been five or six Weeks beating, but could not get up. That on the 10th of June the Lion Man of War, and one Fire Ship, sail'd from Jamaica with 53 Sail of Ships, 40 of which were for England, and the Remainder for North America. Capt. Eaton did not see any of them, but met with a Man of War, who told him, that he believed they were gone to Cumberland Harbour. That the Oxford Man of War was arriv'd at Jamaica from St. Jago de Cuba, with 94 English Prisoners on board; and that he left there 47 more, which the Governor would not release. He came from thence the 25th of June, and brought in with him a Prize, but don't know what she was; and that there were eight Spanish Privateers ready to sail from St. Jago. That on the 5th of July Capt. Eaton spoke with the Adventure Man of War, who had with him a French Prize, bound for Jamaica. Capt. Eaton parted with the Hamilton Pink, of Renfrew near Glasgow, off Watling Island, clear of the Windward Passage, about the 16th of July.

Capt. Eaton loaded at Lucca, and was but three Days at Port Royal, so could not give any Account of what Ships for London were in the Fleet.

Portsmouth, August 24. Yesterday came to Spithead the Elizabeth and Catherine, Elverton, from Christian-Jands, and the Union, Roby, for South Carolina. His Majesty's Ship Captain, Capt. Byng Commander, has taken in the Bay of Biscay, and brought in here, a rich Ship bound from La Vera Cruz to Cadiz. Came in his Majesty's Ship Jersey, from a Cruise.

Dial, August 24. This Morning sail'd for the River his Majesty's Ship Squirrel. Arriv'd the Halfey and Suttle, Howard, from Chester. Remains the Shrewsbury and Deptford's Prize.

Gravesend, August 24. Pass'd by the Ebenezer, Didicum, from Norway; the Anokite, Shacklin, from Sta-teen; and the Success, Spencer, from Petersburg.

Arriv'd at several Ports.

At Jamaica, the Greyhound, Wood, the Lovely Betty, Wane, both from London; and the Anne, Vaughan, from Madeira.

At Madeira, the Mary, West.

At Yarmouth, the New-England Galley, Wotten.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday the Six following Malefactors, condemn'd at the last Assizes at Kingston upon Thames, were executed at Kennington Common, viz.

James Hunt and Thomas Collins, for Sodomy.

John Harris, otherwise Harwood, for Horse-stealing.

Richard Keeble, for returning from Transportation.

James Day, and Ann Hazard, for the Murder of Simon Pottell, by throwing him out of a Window in the New Alley, near St. George's Church.

They all behav'd in a very penitent manner.

Day went to the Place of Execution in a Mourning Coach, attended by a Minister.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and were, by Virtue of a Commission sign'd by their Excellencies the Lords of the Regency, further Prorogued to the 13th of October next.

At Ruckholt-House, near Low-Layton, in Essex, on Mondays during the Season, will be a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick. The Vocal Part in the Morning by Mr. Lowe: In the Afternoon by Mr. Brett. Tickets to be deliver'd at the Door, for the Breakfasting, at 1s. 6d. each. And for the Evening Entertainment each Person, after Two o'Clock, to pay 6d. The Doors free, with French Horns every Day in the Week, except the above-mention'd; and every Thing as reasonable as at any House whatever, and the Nobility, &c.

May

may have any Quantity of Fish, either alive or dress, the best of Cooks being provided.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning 04 27	Evening 04 49
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Bank Stock, 147 1-4th to 1-half to 147. India, 185 1-4th to 185. South Sea, 111. Old Annuity, 115 1-8th. New ditto, 113 5-8ths to 1-4th. Three per Cent. Annuities, 102 1-4th. Ditto 1743, 102 3-8ths to 1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan, 117 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto, 77 1-half. Royal Assurance, 81. London Assurance, 11 7-8ths. India Bonds, 4 l. 15 s. to 14 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 6 l. Prem. Salt Tails, 103. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 99 1-half. Million Bank, 119. Equivalent, 111. Lottery Tickets, 11 l. 5 s. to 4 s.

Admiralty-Office, August 21, 1743.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having thought fit to remove the Petty-Officers and Foremast Men belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Pembroke, lately paid off, into the Boyne, sitting out at Portsmouth; and the said Men's Leave of Absence expiring on the last Day of this Month, it is their Lordships' Direction, that all the said Petty-Officers and Foremast Men do repair, as soon as their Leave of Absence is expired, on board the said Ship at Portsmouth; where they will be paid the Remainder of their Wages for the Pembroke, and two Months Wages advance, before the Boyne proceeds to Sea. And in order to encourage them to go to their Duty, such as go immediately, at the Expiration of the Leave, shall be allowed Conduct Money, and Carriage for their Chefs and Bedding. But if any of the said Petty-Officers or Foremast Men do neglect to repair on board the Boyne, at the Expiration of their Leave, as aforementioned, they will not only lose their Wages, but Orders will be given for apprehending and Trying them at a Court Martial, as Deferters.

Thomas Corbett.

At the OLD LOTTERY OFFICE of BENJAMIN COLE, Broker, next the Union Coffee-house in Exchange-Alley,

STATE LOTTERY TICKETS, 1743.

are Bought, Sold, and Divided into Shares, viz. Halves, Quarters, Eighths and Sixteenths. Also Chances Sold, Tickets Registered and Examined, and all other Business relating to the Lottery, or Government Security, negotiated with the utmost Care and Exactness. Any Person may come to the Office thro' the Shop at the Sign of the Blackmoor's Head, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

SCHEMES given Gratis.

N. B. The Tickets being delivered out by the Bank, those that are possess'd of my Receipts, may have the Tickets on calling at the said Office.

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